

# Notes on Ethnology

By W. A. CHILD, M.A.  
Past-President of Hamilton Scientific Association



A Lecture delivered before the Hamilton Scientific Association  
on December 4th, 1914

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This Lecture was illustrated by over one hundred pictures of race types taken by the lecturer. Unfortunately, it has been possible to reproduce only four of these.

Ethnology is a new science, and for that reason much that is unscientific still enters into discussions of Ethnological problems. The present war has brought into prominence all race questions, and every year brings forward new data and shows new points of view. Consequently, it seems very apropos to present a few notes on this subject, not only on account of its newness, but also on account of its bearing on the great events of our time.

To really understand much of the present race discussion that enters into this war, and in many cases is a contributing cause to the war, it is necessary to treat briefly the history of the Aryan question. Many years ago, when the Language and Literature of India were first discovered and it was found that the language was similar to European languages, the name Aryan was given to them all; then Persian was found to belong to the same class, and as the study progressed, and it was found how much they all had in common, enthusiasm increased to white heat; all that was good in the world, all civilization was thought of as coming from some noble prehistoric race called Aryans.

The words that the Aryan languages had in common told of what Aryan people must have been before they separated. It was supposed that somewhere in the Hindu Koosh Mountains had existed this noble band in a golden age of primitive virtue and strength, and from there they went out in all directions to conquer the world and civilize it.

"Aryan" meant "noble" and all good things came from the Aryan stock. Now, as all European nations claimed to be Aryan, there was no disagreement about the virtues of the Aryans; all were sure that the Aryans were an embodiment of all that was great and noble and cultured. There was not a dissenting voice as long as all Europeans were supposed to be Aryans; but later, when scholars left many of them out of the fold, there

came a doubt from the excluded ones of the noble character of the Aryan stock. When patriotism and science are mixed, something must suffer, and it will not be patriotism. There is no really unscrupulous and enthusiastic misrepresenter of facts like your real patriot; that is, if he is a patriot of other countries not our own. Well, the noble character of the Aryan had been pretty well established through participation of all when a great change was made in the scientific world. I have seen in a text book on Ethnology, written in the sixties, the statement that "language is the only basis of race classification." But later, scientists began to see that the Aryan languages seemed to be spoken by many people of diverse physical type. They remembered that the languages spoken by a great part of Europe had been imposed on the people now speaking them in actual historic times, that is by Roman or German invaders—facts known but ignored before. It was hard to believe that the Swiss and the Slav with round heads and thick, heavy figures could be just the same as the tall, long-headed, angular Dutchman or Englishman. The pendulum swung the other way and soon the Aryan theory was in great disfavor. No scientist who valued his reputation would use the word Aryan at all. It became then the fashion to say that "there had been no Aryans, or very few of them, and they had been robbers and savage tribesmen after all."

But there was a certain physical similarity of races from the North Sea to India and there was also a language similarity to be accounted for, and most important of all, there must be a primitive race whose noble qualities patriotic scientists could worship. Many names were adopted, but the word Indo-Germanic seemed largely to fit the needs of most writers. So we find the Indo-Germanic race endowed with all the great and noble qualities of the vanished Aryans. The primitive Indo-Germanic people belonged to a golden age with all the great qualities of mind and heart and body that ardent patriotic scientists could imagine. Then why let the Easterner into this holy family? Why say Indo-Germanic? Why not just Germanic? And presto! Germanic alone it was, and all the great qualities of the vanished Aryan and Indo-Germanic people descend to the Germanic.

There is a book by Chamberlain in which he proves that all that is great and good in all history comes from what he calls the Germanic race, meaning thereby the fundamental race of England, France, Germany, Rome, Greece, Russia, etc., etc. Now, this was all delightful and thoroughly satisfactory as long as we were all Germanic, but when some of us were excluded it was not so fine, and our good neighbors on the Rhine got to taking it all to themselves. Now, when our friends of the Fatherland worshipped the wonderful qualities of the Germans and assumed that they alone were the inheritors of these qualities,

the trouble began. They being the only people with really admirable qualities, it was necessary to force these qualities on the inferior races, even at the risk of exterminating the said races. Strange as it may seem, this is actually one of the causes of the war. But all this was not done without some protest from scientists of other countries. In the sixties and seventies the French were the leading Ethnologists. France was conquered by Germany, but de Quatrefages was not conquered. He admitted the noble qualities of the Germans or Teutons, but claimed that they, the people of France, the descendants of the noble Franks of Clovis and Charlemagne, were the true Teutons and the people of Germany were an inferior race, descended from barbarians who were later arrivals. The scientists of Germany were not to be so easily beaten. Virchow (like Haeckel and Eucken of our own time) came to his country's aid in her trouble, and the fight was long and bitter.

Whatever local patriotism may prompt the learned Germans to say, it is obvious to anyone of an open mind that the population of Germany is not by any means exclusively Teutonic, but contains many different race elements, as do also the populations of every great country in Europe. And now the Aryan theory is once more in favor. Names are changed, so that it is not quite obviously the same as before, but in practical effect it is almost identical with the old Aryan theory.

### Origin

It is generally believed that the present human race is descended from one original race. From this race three great stems or sub-species have sprung — Negro, Mongolian and Caucasian (to use Blumenbach's nomenclature). These races must have developed their special peculiarities in places where they were isolated from each other. Just what causes have produced these peculiarities we do not know. Later different sub-races have been formed by various mixtures of these original stocks.

### Type Variations Caused by External Conditions

As long as Ethnology has been studied there have been a great many scholars who have endeavored to account for both physical and mental differences amongst races by ascribing them to external influences. Buckle, for example, made an effort to explain almost all race differences in this manner, and drew on his imagination in the most fantastic manner for external causes to account for such differences. It has been suggested recently that the cause of broad-headedness may be diet; that is, the mastication of certain kinds of food may affect the head shape by reason of the strain exerted by the jaw muscles. This might be tested by seeing the effect produced by the Eskimo

women, who masticate skins in the process of preparing them for use. It would be hard, however, to account for the fact that some Eskimos are very broad headed and some very narrow.

An attempt also has been made to account for different race characteristics by supposing that a different development is caused by a different stimulus of the Pituitary gland, that apparently exercises a controlling influence on bone development. But as we do not know why or under what conditions this gland may be made to exert different stimuli, this theory does not leave us much better off. In short, we do not know what influences have caused the difference of race types, though most scholars believe they are variations from one original type.

It is my belief that almost all such explanations have failed and that during historic times no important physical changes can be shown to have taken place due to external causes. I believe that recent variations of type, individual as well as racial, came from various intermixtures of race. Of course, in case of such race mixtures the tendency is always to produce a race whose characteristics are the average of those elements that enter into the mixture, but there are various exceptions to the rule. There are also frequently produced subsidiary types which may be to a great extent fixed and definite and may become in a measure fundamental types themselves. Also there is always a chance of recrudescence of original types, which reproduce the characteristics of ancestors of hundreds or thousands of years before. It is quite common to find in our midst perfect Mongolian types who must have inherited their characteristics from ancestors at least three thousand years ago.

### Evolution

Whatever we may believe about evolution in development of the human race (and evolution has become so much a part of our language and thought that we cannot escape it), we cannot in historic time find any certain development of human mental capacity. The Cro-Magnon Artists with proper training could probably qualify for the Academy. During the thousands of years that have separated us from the people of Egypt and Chaldea, it does not seem that we can show any superior brain power to that of the builders of the Pyramids and the Sumerian cities. Compare our own average capacity, mental as well as physical, with that of the Athenians of 2500 years ago. I fancy we would make a very poor showing.

We have the advantage over the ancients in the accumulated inventions of thousands of years; in having material, abundant and cheap, that they did not have; but otherwise there is nothing to show that our mental or physical ability is in any wise improved in the thousands of years of which we have a record.

Admitting that we are derived by evolution from a lower race, the time of development must have been very long ago,



probably in some former geological period, say the miocene or pliocene. It seems that as a rule a race or species has periods of plasticity when development is rapid, followed by periods of equilibrium. This equilibrium may be due to the exhausted vitality, or it may be due to a balance of forces that prevents change. But in any case, the human race seems to have attained its present mental and physical standing long before any time of which we have any record. There is no evidence of any evolutionary development within a period of which we have recorded knowledge. The progress that has been made is not in improving mental or physical powers, but in culture, education and adaptation of inventions and other means to our use.

Many scholars contend that Paleolithic man, *Pithecanthropus*, etc., show regular steps of development from a former Anthropoid form. But if the Galley-Hill man is a representative of our own race and is as ancient as many suppose, or if the Sussex man is also a representative of our own race, these probably antedate the Neanderthal man. If so, we might say that the Neanderthal man was the result of a parallel development of another race and was not an ancestor of our own. Or we might say that the Neanderthal man was a result of degeneration of a branch of our own race. Many have contended that the Eskimo were descendants of a Paleolithic race, like the Neanderthal race. Many also consider that the Australian aborigines are descendants of Paleolithic man. But I think the best opinion now is that neither of these views is correct, but that, though there may be some surviving traces of a mixture of Neanderthal blood in our own, the Neanderthal race was a distinct species, a result of a separate development and possibly exterminated by our own race.

### Effect of Social Condition on Character

Although I believe the external conditions in historic times have not been proved to have had any effect of a certain or permanent nature upon the physical characteristics of races (except perhaps their coloration), nor upon their fundamental abilities, I do believe the social conditions have a great effect upon the mental and moral character of the people. The English Channel, which has kept wars and their devastating effects from England, can be shown to account for many of the most permanent characteristics in which the English differ from other races. The Irish people and the Scotch are made up of almost identical race elements, but their characteristics can easily be accounted for by their history, and the resulting social conditions. Such changes caused by social and economic conditions produce temporary effects upon peoples, but this effect will probably endure only so long as the cause remains. Such temporary and superficial variations should not be considered as fundamental characteristics of race.

## Coloration

It would seem that Coloration is the characteristic most subject to change caused by climate and on that account is a very unreliable race determinant. It is a well-known fact that the people of India become fairer as one goes back into the Mountain regions. Along the Baltic there are races, most of whose physical characteristics point to a dark-haired, yellow race, who are fair as if bleached. The hair, instead of being black, is tow-colored, but straight and coarse. The skin is light, but with a suggestion of an undercolor of yellow. Altogether the suggestion is that of a Mongolian or part Mongolian race that has been bleached out. It would seem as if the climate and light conditions of the countries near the Baltic in Eastern Germany and in Lithuania are such as to produce the maximum of blondness. Any one who has tried to photograph in that country will readily appreciate the feeble actinic effect of light there. It would seem as if this district was a sort of focus of blondness.

Beddoe says that the climate of Ireland has a similar effect. He considers the Irish people as originally dark, but on account of the bleaching effect of climate they have to a great extent developed fair complexions and blue or light-colored eyes. He thinks that the hair is much more slowly affected by climate than the complexion and eyes. Considering these and other well-known instances, it would seem that coloration cannot be taken as a criterion of race.

## Conquest and Race Submergence

It was formerly considered that a race conquest generally meant the total extermination of the conquered people. Most early historians so represented it. Green says the Anglo-Saxons entirely exterminated the ancient Britons, but it is the fashion at present to go to the other extreme and represent most conquests as being made by a small army of warriors who were quickly absorbed into the conquered population. Undoubtedly in most cases the able-bodied men of a conquered territory were generally kept as slaves to do the menial work, and the women were kept as wives or concubines, so that in most cases the ethnological effect of a conquest might be very small, but it seems to the writer that we have gone too far in this direction.

It seems that in great parts of old England, notably in old Wessex and in the Scotch Lowlands, the Teutonic invasion was almost an entire replacement of races, the former occupants, if not exterminated, being driven away. But the most completely effective form of conquest is probably an infiltration of more prolific races into adjacent territory. At the present day and for some hundreds of years back the Welsh population has been



slowly seeping into England, thus peacefully reconquering the land of the ancient Britons.

In most parts of Europe the old broad-headed races that were driven up into mountains and sterile tracts by the long-heads have been filtering in and reoccupying their former habitation. But the most marked peaceful conquest is that by the Slavs, who are everywhere overflowing their boundaries. Being a most hardy and prolific race, they are everywhere penetrating the lands of their neighbors.

All the Ethnologically debatable land that lies between Germany and Russia was once occupied by Germany, say in the first centuries of our era. In the course of the *Volkerwanderung* the Teutons seem to have abandoned it, and it was occupied by various Slavic tribes. Then under the Saxon emperor a return wave of Teutonic conquest drove back or conquered the Slavs and established the border far east of where it had been. But at the present time a steady filtration of Slavic peoples is going on all along this border. The Slavs are coming into the German lines as laborers, doing all the commonest and most poorly paid work. At first they came in just temporarily, but finally they became permanent settlers and bettered their social and economic condition. A German professor and myself went through the streets of Dresden to estimate the proportion of Slavic and Teutonic stock in the population. We estimated that the two elements were about equal, but in a great number of cases the Slavs were recognized as newcomers, and generally they were in menial occupations. This does not imply race inferiority, but simply that in the overcrowding of population among the very prolific Slav people, those who have no social position or trade to lose seek their fortunes among their more highly paid neighbors. Here is a form of conquest most effective and hard to estimate, which slowly but surely inundates a land but hardly leaves a record of the progress. This same form of conquest is going on all over America today.

#### **Wanted a Standard for Classification and Comparison**

One of the greatest needs for the study of Ethnology is to have a standard for classification and comparison. At present there is no such standard and all systems heretofore proposed have fundamental faults that largely destroy their usefulness.

THE CEPHALIC INDEX is the one most commonly used and many writers depend upon this almost entirely. More study has been put upon this, and more has been written, than upon any other index of human variation, and this has been attended with very unsatisfactory results. There is such a variation of head form within certain well-known races that one is frequently surprised and all his theories set at naught by the discovery of unexpected Cephalic indices in places where the scholar thought

he was sure of his ground. It seems likely that there is much artificial shaping of the head form in children. Sometimes this is intentional, as we know it is in many savage tribes, and sometimes it may be caused by the heads resting on a hard surface in the cradle. Bean seems to have shown this to be the case in the Philippine Islands among the Igorotes. In short, there is much about head form that we do not know, and though perhaps it remains the best single index of race, it must be taken in connection with many other things to make it of much value.

### Other Variations That Go With Head Form

#### BRACHYCEPHALY

One has become accustomed to use the words that go with the classification by Cephalic Index and refer to many other physical variations that generally accompany certain head forms, as for instance: A broad or Brachycephalic individual or race has generally the following characteristics:

Figure, short and stout, legs short, shoulders broad and thick, with rounded outlines, not square and bony. Neck thick and short. Hair generally straight and of circular section. Face broad and flat across the cheek bones. Cheek bones prominent. Nose low and flat between the eyes, also broad and short, with a tendency to be less bony than in the long-headed white races.

(Beddoe says: "The facial physiognomy seems to be more characteristic than the cranial.")

Complexion is dark with a tendency to yellowness, and in fact where the skin seems fair there is generally a creamy or yellow undertone to it, also a coarseness of skin texture, suggestive of fat, beneath the skin.

Not all of these characteristics go with every broad head or every broad-headed race, but they are all so frequently associated with broad heads that one unconsciously expects to find these characteristics with the broad head and sometimes when using the word "Brachycephalic" one refers to all these accompanying characteristics. But when the Ethnologist depends on the Cephalic index alone, he is led into all sorts of curious mistakes. But any satisfactory classification must take into consideration all these characteristics, and no quantity of figures of head form will answer the purpose if the other characteristics are not considered.

#### DOLICHOCEPHALIC

On the other hand, there are race characteristics that generally accompany the long head form or Dolichocephalic, as follows (the negro race not being considered):

Figure, tall, angular. Shoulders square and bony, not thick. Neck long and sinewy, not thick. Complexion fair with tendency

to pink and white, but brown when tanned, not yellow. Hair wavy and fair, of oval section.

All of these characteristics generally go together to a varying degree, and when speaking of the Dolichocephalic races we think of these other characteristics, but it is when Ethnologists depend upon head-form alone that many mistakes are made, and the science is brought into dis-repute.

### Nose Form

The form of the nose is one of the most valuable race indications. It is much more important in some countries than in others. In India, for example, it is more important than any other characteristic. In fact, the caste of a family may very well be gauged by its nose form. Also when one sees a Hindu in another country you can tell with some degree of accuracy the part of India from which he comes by his nose form. The last great immigration into India, the coming of the Aryans, was from the North-Western Mountains down to the Plains. When the Aryans reached the level of the river country, they went eastward across to the Bay of Bengal and southward across the Deccan. In each place they found an aboriginal people with broad, flat noses. They were a people of mixed Mongolian Negroid and primitive White races. Now, in modern India the nose becomes bony and aquiline, high and thin as one goes up to the North West where the Aryan race is more pure. Conversely the distance from that source and the purity of any race can be told by the shape of the nose.

I think no expression of nose form has been made that is at all satisfactory. Various nasal indices do not all express the shape of the nose and are very imperfect indications of it. In fact, they leave so much to be desired that one hesitates about using them at all.

Wherever a mixture of Mongolian or Negroid blood is suspected, the nose form becomes important, but there are certain fixed sub-types of nose that are also important. For instance, the Hittite nose, as shown in Hittite monuments, which is large and thin, projecting like the bill of a Grosbeak. This is best seen in the Parsees of India. It seems to be a distinct sub-type in Western Asia and traces of it can be found all through the Alpine Country. The lower line is not horizontal, but inclines upward so as to make the point of the nose near the center and give the middle of the face a projecting, beak-like appearance, which is carried out by the backward slope of the forehead.

### Figure and Shoulders

The figure and shoulders are of nearly equal importance with the nose form, but even more difficult to express in figures. The Alpine race (the Kymry or Keltic race of the second immi

gration) have round, fat shoulders, broad and thick, in great contrast with the bony angularity of the Teutonic races. This characteristic almost invariably goes with the various other characteristics that accompany the Brachycephalic types, and in this connection one should not forget the usual accompanying characteristic of a thick, short neck. The Romans, as shown by their portrait statues, are distinctly characterized by this figure and neck.

It follows from the foregoing that it is necessary to consider all these characteristics in describing a race, and as none of the race characteristics are easily expressed in figures (except perhaps the Cephalic index) we have no satisfactory method of expressing race characteristics in figures for purposes of comparison, and much hard, tedious work has been spent in accumulating figures which were finally shown to have little value, or often to be so capable of being misunderstood as to lead to wrong conclusions.

### **LIVING RACES**

As stated before, the old Aryan theory is now in favor again, and we recognize three, and possibly four, fundamental races in Europe.

#### **Cro-Magnon Race**

In the South of France and North of Spain there are a number of caves in which are preserved some wonderful frescoes, apparently made in prehistoric times. The artist race who made these frescoes are called the Cro-Magnon Race and are generally classed as Paleolithic people. Their chief physical characteristic is a long head with short face, an unusual combination. Now, in the very district where these features occur there are many people with this head shape, and one is naturally led to the conclusion that they are descendants of the old Paleolithic Artist race. I have recently seen a Gallego from the country where these cave artists live who had a face and head which bore a wonderful resemblance to the Cro-Magnon type. But one should be somewhat careful in accepting as proved that the people of these districts are of the Cro-Magnon race, for one must remember that this country has long been occupied by long-headed Iberians and short-faced Kelts. It is not difficult to account for the type of the population by supposing it to be a cross of the Kelt and Iberian stock.

However, it is now generally considered that we have a large number of the descendants of the Cro-Magnons in the South-West of Europe.

#### **Iberian or Mediterranean Race**

All around the Mediterranean there is a remarkable uniformity of race. This race was first called the Neolithic race

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or the people of the New Stone Age, who first introduced carefully shaped polished stone implements. They seem to have lived in North Africa for a great length of time. They were the basic population of Egypt at the dawn of history. They remain the dominant population on both sides of the Mediterranean to-day. We find their stone monuments across North Africa, up through Spain and France, and up the West Coast of Great Britain and into the Orkney Islands, and through almost all of their route we find traces of the Iberian race among the present population. They have long, thin noses, slender, squarely built figures, a long head and long face. The head is broader above the eyes and tapers by straight lines to a long, pointed chin. In a word, it suggests a triangle. I do not mean that all Iberians have this triangular face, but among the French Basques, who, I take it, are the purest representatives of the race, this suggestion of the triangular face is most marked, and it seems to the writer that this characteristic is noticeable wherever the Iberian race exists in comparative purity. (See pictures of Basque types.)

In England the little black Cornishmen and many of the South Welsh seem to be of Iberian stock. In Ireland there is a similar race as well as in Scotland. It seems likely that the Fírbolgs of Ireland and the Picts of Scotland were Iberian. The writer, in looking for some representatives of this race in Cornwall some years ago, found a fisherman of perfect type and after great difficulty got photographs of him. But on careful investigation it was found that the man was the descendant of a Spanish sailor from a ship of the Spanish Armada that was wrecked on this coast. So the little fisherman was Iberian, but not of prehistoric origin.

### Aryans

North of the Mediterranean race, all the people of Europe, with one or two exceptions, speak languages that have a common root.

### Race Migrations

It seems certain that there was at some time a people that spoke a language (the Aryan language) that was the parent of all these languages. We know in fact something of the life and habits of that people. But who were they and of what type? Did the Long Heads conquer the Round Heads and impose their language upon them or vice versa? What was the character of the original Aryans? Were they like the Teutons, the Kelts or the Spaniards? The physical type that is most widely distributed among the people who speak the Aryan language is the tall, long-headed type, the type of the people of India and Northern Europe.

It seems fairly certain that the possessors of this language were a people of the same type as the Hindus, Greeks and Teutons, and this being so, that the broad-headed races are caused by a mixture, as if some Aryans have conquered some brachycephalic tribes and imposed on them an Aryan language, a thing that has often been done in historic times.

Now these languages have certain words in common, and it seems likely that these words belonged to the common Aryan language before the different races separated from the parent stock, and these words are words that would be used by people in a certain stage of civilization and with certain habits and surroundings; consequently we know that the Aryans were a pastoral people, living on the great grass lands, keeping their flocks and herds and living from their milk and flesh and the cheese, etc., made from the milk.

Such a community is described in the Book of Genesis in the life of Abraham and his immediate descendants.

The people lived in tents, either mounted on carts, or in any case easily moveable. All their belongings had to be very portable and primitive, for when pasture was all used up or failed owing to drouth, it was necessary to move to fresh fields. There was no agriculture or no accumulation of property except cattle. When the pasture was good for a number of years, the flocks and herds multiplied and the numbers of the people increased very fast. Perhaps after a long period of good rains, and hence prosperous times, there came a season of drought. Then the whole community moved to a more favored locality (as when Jacob's sons heard there was corn in Egypt).

Sometimes a pastoral community, being displaced by drought, attacked and displaced a neighboring tribe, and it, in turn, driven out, displaced another, till many communities were set in motion. Often they worked together and in great hordes descended upon more settled communities, attracted by good pastures or by the prospect of plunder. All history of early times, the Bible for instance, is full of such movements. They were like bees swarming from the parent hive. The history of Babylonia, Egypt and Persia, and in fact all the East, is full of accounts of how the historic Nomads descended on the peaceful settlers and conquered or destroyed their accumulated wealth.

From the earliest prehistoric times Asia has been a great nursery brood of the world. Repeated hordes of Nomads swept forth, destroying and plundering in all directions, and the number of them seemed inexhaustible. All history is filled with the awe and horror caused by the vast number of these overwhelming hordes. The fact that they had nothing to lose or leave behind, that they drove with them all their property (their flocks and herds), and brought also all their women and children, made their advance overwhelming and irresistible. Wherever the land suited them, there they stayed, and sometimes mixed

or the people of the New Stone Age, who first introduced carefully shaped polished stone implements. They seem to have lived in North Africa for a great length of time. They were the basic population of Egypt at the dawn of history. They remain the dominant population on both sides of the Mediterranean to-day. We find their stone monuments across North Africa, up through Spain and France, and up the West Coast of Great Britain and into the Orkney Islands, and through almost all of their route we find traces of the Iberian race among the present population. They have long, thin noses, slender, squarely built figures, a long head and long face. The head is broader above the eyes and tapers by straight lines to a long, pointed chin. In a word, it suggests a triangle. I do not mean that all Iberians have this triangular face, but among the French Basques, who, I take it, are the purest representatives of the race, this suggestion of the triangular face is most marked, and it seems to the writer that this characteristic is noticeable wherever the Iberian race exists in comparative purity. (See pictures of Basque types.)

In England the little black Cornishmen and many of the South Welsh seem to be of Iberian stock. In Ireland there is a similar race as well as in Scotland. It seems likely that the Fírbolgs of Ireland and the Picts of Scotland were Iberian. The writer, in looking for some representatives of this race in Cornwall some years ago, found a fisherman of perfect type and after great difficulty got photographs of him. But on careful investigation it was found that the man was the descendant of a Spanish sailor from a ship of the Spanish Armada that was wrecked on this coast. So the little fisherman was Iberian, but not of prehistoric origin.

### Aryans

North of the Mediterranean race, all the people of Europe, with one or two exceptions, speak languages that have a common root.

### Race Migrations

It seems certain that there was at some time a people that spoke a language (the Aryan language) that was the parent of all these languages. We know in fact something of the life and habits of that people. But who were they and of what type? Did the Long Heads conquer the Round Heads and impose their language upon them or vice versa? What was the character of the original Aryans? Were they like the Teutons, the Kelts or the Spaniards? The physical type that is most widely distributed among the people who speak the Aryan language is the tall, long-headed type, the type of the people of India and Northern Europe.

It seems very certain that the peculiarities of this language were common to the same type of life. The Indians, Greeks and Latins, etc., of the present, and the pre-historic peoples, are caused by a mixture, as if some Aryans have conquered some non-Aryan tribes. The peculiarities of them are Aryan language, although they are often considered in other times.

Now these languages have common words in common, and it seems likely that these words belonged to the common Aryan language before the different races separated from the parent stock, and these words are words that would be used by people in a certain stage of civilization and with certain habits and surroundings. It is probable, therefore, that the Aryans were a pastoral people, living on the great grass lands, keeping their flocks and herds, and living from their milk and flesh and the cheese, etc., made from the milk.

Such a community is described in the Book of Genesis in the life of Abraham and his immediate descendants.

The people had no roots, either mounted on carts, or in any case easily moveable. All their belongings had to be very portable and movable. For when pasture was all used up or failed owing to drought it was necessary to move to fresh fields. There was no agriculture or no accumulation of property except cattle. When the pasture was good for a number of years, the flocks and herds multiplied and the numbers of the people increased very fast. Perhaps after a long period of good rains and hence prosperous times, there came a season of drought. Then the whole community moved to a more favored locality (as when Jacob's sons moved from the north to Egypt).

Sometimes a pastoral community, being displaced by drought, attacked and displaced a neighboring tribe, and in turn driven out, displaced another, till many communities were set in motion. Often they worked together and in great hordes descended upon more settled communities, attracted by good pastures or by the prospect of plunder. All history of early times, the Bible for instance, is full of such movements. They were like bees swarming from the parent hive. The history of Babylonia, Egypt and Persia, and in fact all the East, is full of accounts of how the historic Nomads descended on the peaceful settlers and conquered or destroyed their accumulated wealth.

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TYPES OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RACES OF EUROPE



No. 1—FRENCH BASQUE

Pure Iberian type. See triangular face and long, thin nose.  
From Mauleon French Pyrenees.

TYPES OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RACES OF EUROPE



No. 2—SPANISH BASQUE

Less pure type, but also showing triangular face. From  
Rons valleys, Spanish Pyrenees.



TYPES OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RACES OF EUROPE



No. 3—TEUTONIC

A fisherman at Scheveningen, Holland. Tall, square, powerful figure. Face pentagonal (see people of France)

TYPES OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RACES OF EUROPE



No. 4--KELTIC-ALPINE TYPE

A peasant woman at Thun. Switzerland. Observe the Mongoloid suggestion in the face. Face and nose flat. Forehead narrowing from the cheek bones. Hair coarse, black and straight. Complexion yellow. Have seen just such types in Central Asia where Mongoloid and Caucasian meet. This portrait is not a perfect Keltic type. The typical Keltic face is shorter. I have inserted this portrait, however, because it shows so plainly the Mongoloid strain.

with the inhabitants and intermarried. Sometimes on their migrations they allied themselves with other tribes. You will remember that Attila and his Huns had with them many Germanic Gothic tribes that they had displaced and forced onward and then formed alliances with

In this way were produced mixed races which in course of time developed fixed types and formed new nationalities that felt themselves to be homogeneous peoples, and developed a very fierce individual patriotism, and felt quite justified in destroying other nationalities (all from motives of the purest and noblest patriotism)

**The Mediterranean people** swarmed from Africa across the Mediterranean into Spain and Italy and reached even into the British Isles

The other races of Europe came, I think, in successive swarms from Asia

**The Alpine Race**, who in Western Europe occupy the territory just north of that occupied by the Mediterraneans, are a round-headed people, and must have come from that great reservoir of the round-headed race, Asia, but they had an Aryan language that we associate with the long-headed Aryans. It seems to me that at some time there must have been a mixture of the two types, the Aryans imposing their language on the round-headed people and both races being too numerous to lose entirely their physical type

There is a strange law of nature by which primitive types occur occasionally after thousands of years, and sometimes examples appear that almost exactly revert to the aboriginal stock

The Alpines seem to have come into Europe in two waves. The first were tall, round-headed people with a peculiar ruggedness of face and feature, projecting eye-brows and prominent cheek bones. As they are frequently large men, this rugged countenance and shaggy, bulging brows give them a peculiarly impressive and forceful appearance.

These are the men who came into England with the age of Bronze. One sees many of them in the North Middle counties. They are the tall, rugged Highlanders and Islanders of Scotland, and the tall, rugged-faced, round-headed Irishmen

We will call this first wave the Gaels. They are probably the same people that the Romans referred to as the Belgae in Gaul

The next Keltic wave was of shorter people, with short, broad figures, round heads, thick necks and shoulders. This is the race to which most of the Welsh belong. They include most of the people of Central France and Southern Germany, and we will call them the Kymry. The people of Switzerland and Piedmont seem to include both of these types. The Romans were akin to the Kymric type

## Mongoloid Type

Beddoe speaks of the Mongolian type in the Scotch Highlands and Islands. He suggests that it may have come from Finnish settlers who came with the Norse settlers, but finally concludes it is of more ancient origin. My own idea is that the Mongolian type is an evidence of one of the elements that make up the Alpine Keltic race. One finds occasional Mongolian types in Switzerland, in France; in fact wherever an Alpine race is found. It is apparently the reappearance of an ancient race element which often occurs. This element seems to the writer to have come with the Alpine race from Asia, the great home of the Broadhead and the Mongoloids. It seems most likely that the Alpine Keltic type was fixed before the race started on its westward journey through the Balkans, Alps and the mountainous parts of Central Europe. In fact, the writer is inclined to see an Asiatic or Mongoloid mixture of race wherever we find the broad-headed types with the accompanying characteristics of salowness or yellowness of complexion, heavy figure, thick shoulders, neck, etc. (See picture of Swiss Kelt.)

There are many different types or sub-races caused by this mixture of long heads and broad heads, and one finds many different types in our community. The Disentis skulls in Switzerland seem to be a very old and very definite type, but I have seen the same type in a Greek of the Peloponnesus who was probably of Slavic descent.

The well known Armenian type is an ancient and fixed race. Von Luschan thinks the Alpine race is a descendant of an Armenoid race of Western Asia. In Western Asia there are numberless variations of broad skull form. I am inclined to consider the Alpine and the Armenoid as simply two different races resulting from a mixture of long heads and broad heads (Caucasians, Mongolians, if you prefer these names), which mixture results in many and variable forms.

The Slavic is another such mixture. Many Ethnologists class the Alpine and the Slavic together. To me this seems a mistake. I regard them as two distinct races, the result of crossing of long heads and broad heads.

The Alpine race probably originated or rather developed its fixity of type in Western Asia, probably not far from the Caucasus Mountains. It was probably the result of an Aryan people conquering and imposing its language on a Mongolian or part Mongolian people. Then it moved west, following largely the great mountain chains into Central Europe. It seems to prefer mountainous country.

## Teutonic Race

Next came the Teutonic race. These are nearly pure Aryan in physical type, tall, long, pentagonal faces and long heads;

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-square, thin figures, very blond, with reddish-white complexion. The pure Germanic face always suggests a pentagon, the forehead rising vertically from the cheek bones, the top straight and horizontal, the lower face narrowing by long, straight lines to a narrow chin. This race we find in its purest form in the South of England, the Scotch Lowlands, Sweden or Holland and in parts of Germany. But the people of Germany are not at all pure German or Teutonic or Aryan. They are mixed with other people in varying proportions. In Bavaria and the South they are largely round-headed Alpine or Keltic people, and in the East they are mixed with semi-Mongolian Slavs. In Dresden I found the mixture more than half Slavonic.

### Slavic Race

The Slavs were the last comers of the Aryan peoples. In the time of Henry the Fowler the Germans were fighting the Slavic invaders, just as William II. is now, and all along the Eastern border of Germany the mixture varies between German and Slav.

The Slavs are people of the plains, the result of the cross of another Aryan people with another more Northern Mongoloid race. The Aryan and Mongoloid elements vary in proportion in the different Slavic tribes. It appears to the writer that the Serbians and Jugo Slavs probably contain the largest Aryan element.

There is among the Slav races a very recent Mongolian mixture. A large Mongolian population such as the Tartars, and also a very ancient mixture, but I believe there has been a very ancient Aryan long-headed race that gave its language and that this race is still a dominant factor in the race character.

The Aryan element tends to blondness, the Mongoloid element to brunetteness, but the coloration of the Slavic races has been more affected by habitat than race. The North Russian is blond because he lives in a climate that tends to blondness. Even those with comparatively Mongolian features are blond in that climate, but that blondness always shows a suggestion of a yellow under-color, and the hair of the Finn, a bleached Mongolian, has the same coarseness and straightness as that of the other Asiatic.

There is a peculiar persistency about the Mongolian features that causes them to recur repeatedly in all races of which the Mongolian element forms a part. One fundamental characteristic of the Mongolian face is that it is widest across the cheek bones and tends to round off or narrow towards the forehead.

In short, the face and head always approach a circular form. To speak geometrically, it is inscribed in a circle. This same shape characterizes the Kelts and Slavs.

## New Nationalities Formed

For thousands of years we have seen the races of the earth migrating, changing their lives and habits, meeting other races and mingling with them, forming mixed races, and we have seen these mixed races, in turn, seem to form new homogeneous races which themselves appeared in their turn to be primitive and fundamental types such as the Kelt. But by this strange reverting to an original type, we see in these very races, that seem so old, an occasional reversion to types of thousands of years ago.

All the time the boiling, seething mixing and changing goes on. In our own time we see the Mongolian Finn being fused into an Aryan people and the Magyar, an undoubted Mongol, become in appearance an Aryan. The Mongol Bulgar has forgotten his Mongolian origin, and is an Aryan.

Now in the history of every age there seems to be some characteristic movement going on, some great change that characterizes that age. In our own time and in the 19th Century the great movement which made history was the formation of Nationalities, the welding, solidifying and nationalizing of peoples before disunited and without national spirit or unity.

Bohemia 150 years ago was a half-German state speaking mostly German, feeling half German, but with a Slavic language rapidly disappearing.

During the 19th Century its Germanism has been forgotten, it has become Slavic Bohemian. It has dropped the German language and resurrected the half-forgotten Bohemian, and now feels itself a solid Slavic-Bohemian nationality. The same has been going on all over Europe. Italy was only a geographical expression; not a nation. The people spoke many languages and heartily hated each other. Now it is a solid, homogeneous nation with one language, and so it goes all over Europe.

These nationalities so formed are not all of one origin. There are many races in Italy and at least two in Bohemia, but this is forgotten in the new feeling, the new patriotism, and so in Germany, consisting of at least three fundamentally different races and many little states that have been hostile to each other for hundreds of years. They now feel themselves to be one race and one country.

As formerly new tribal combinations formed new nations and great race migrations followed, and the new races, feeling the stirring of natural patriotism, went forth to plunder and conquer others, so in the German nation the same stirring of that thing they call patriotism is driving them forth to conquer.

As the old Hun found his pasture had failed or thought it would fail and started out to acquire his neighbor's land, so now something akin to the same movement is occurring. To

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then it is a holy, sacred, noble patriotism; to us the deeds of Attila the Hun.

With most people, language is the test of race and accord-  
ingly origins are not at all understood or are totally ignored.  
That mysterious thing, race oneness, has generally no scientific  
basis. It is produced by having one language or by copying  
one dialect or by a patriotism propaganda.

### Belief of Race Oneness

But the Belief of Race Oneness in the minds of diverse  
peoples is the determining factor of history and politics. It is  
this belief that is the important thing. The real origin is a  
scientific fact that has little or no bearing upon the actions of  
nations.

### Characteristics

It is difficult to discuss mental national characteristics. It  
is difficult to say even what are German characteristics, what  
are French, etc. Our ideas even on such a simple matter are  
very vague and subject to our prejudices, but when we realize  
that every nation is made up of elements of the different racial  
mental races, it becomes increasingly difficult to determine the  
characteristics of these races in the intricate and ever uncertain  
mixture that they present after all these thousands of years of  
being together, and even when an individual exhibits physical  
traits of one race it does not at all follow that his mental tastes  
belong to that race.

There are two schools of thought on this subject. One  
school led by such writers as Buckle attributes all characteristics,  
mental and physical, to physical environment, to soil and climate  
and conditions of life. Nothing is left of heredity; the most troubling  
facts or assumed facts are tortured and forced into responsibility  
for the most far-reaching results. One man even attributes the  
black eyes of the Welsh people to the coal smoke of the Welsh  
factories.

Other writers lay everything to heredity. And when even  
the characteristics are in doubt, the far-fetched reasons for them  
are still more uncertain, not to say absurd.

In this as in most things, one must preserve a golden  
mean and see the influence both of heredity and environment.

After all is deducted, most writers believe that we can  
recognize certain traits that come from certain race origins and ac-  
company certain physical types. They think we can say that  
the long-headed Teutonic Arvan stock, which I have tried to  
show is the typical Arvan, is especially characterized by aggres-  
siveness, dominance, restlessness, the desire for change, the  
desire to rule, the love of adventure, the love of adventurous  
occupations, etc. Bear in mind that the latest conquerors of

Romans were met in the race. The Gauls and Visigoths, Burgundians, Franks, Anglo-Saxons, etc., who overthrew the Roman Empire and conquered most of Europe, were typical long-headed Aryans, and after the conquest races were and remain the dominant race. All nobles were of this race. In Italy, France, Germany, Spain, England, Scotland, etc., they were the warriors or at least the leaders in war. The round-headed people followed them.

All over Europe the nobles are taller and longer headed than the people. The greater stature may come from better modes of life, but hardly the type. And these nobles are to a greater extent blond than the common people, hence the tall, blond, long-headed type are considered the finest type, which of course is simply the admittance of a being nobles, they are the leaders in war and in terms of power.

So also they are the aggressive type. A great proportion of the good things of the earth is owned by them. In every part of Europe the good land, the bottom land, the fertile fields are all owned by the tall, long-headed race. The round heads live in the mountains, in the stony places, in the rugged, worthless lands.

• In France as you leave the fertile fields and go up the rugged, sterile hills the human type changes; you find there the short, dark round-headed people, in short the Alpine race.

In occupations of adventure or change, we find the long-headed people, the Teutons. I have noticed all over Europe that the railroad men are mostly long-headed and inclined to blondness. The farmers and stay at home class are short with broad heads. The Teutons flock to the cities, the Alpine people stay on the land. The Teutons lead the armies, yes, and make the war. The Alpines fight as privates.

One sees in the present war many German officers of the peculiar (so called) square-headed type, the type, in short, of Northern Germany. They certainly have all the aggressive qualities that are supposed to belong to the long-headed Aryans. It might be apter to say that these people have the characteristic tall, square Aryan figure, which contradicts the short, broad head and points to a mixed origin, in short, Slavic and German.

I noticed a recent photograph of a group of Germans of the Aviation Corps who had taken the iron cross. They were all of long-headed type.

But the other type must not be considered inferior, only as less aggressive, more peaceful and less restless. Someone has said that as civilization increases the heads get broader, that culture tends to broaden the head, etc. I think in any case that the round heads are quite as admirable a race, both mentally and physically. They certainly have the greater staying power.



They are, I believe, gradually increasing in numbers as compared with the long-headed race.

I think also that the Alpines have the greatest artistic feeling. They are artists, comprehenders and lovers of art and things that are not merely material. Holland is almost exclusively Gentile, and the Hollanders seem entirely lacking in the understanding and love of beauty, or the finer points of beauty and art. The Hollanders display great technique but no beauty. Teniers and Van Steenop paint atrociously and ugly old men and women, with the most beautiful women in Europe about them. They do not paint a beautiful woman, not realizing what beauty is. They produce only most exquisitely painted copies of common place things.

Belgium is quite different. The Belgians have beauty, the Dutch have exactness, neatness, technique, art. The gardens in Holland are square and straight and unimaginative, splashes of color in geometrical beds. The gardens in Belgium are beautiful, graceful, showing spirit and imagination.

One sees in Holland splendid fields, wonderfully neat and tidy, and squire and not a single weed. One meets the weed at the border of Belgium. One meets also beauty.

Holland is clean and except for the most atrocious and free from bad smells. Belgium has the Latin smell, but is artistic. Seen from North Germany, everything is neat, beautifully formed, square and exact. In France and Italy things are dirty but beautiful.

I fancy the German owes what of artistic merit he has to the Alpine race in South Germany, his exactness and painstaking to the Teutons. In the East we have the Slav. I fancy he has contributed to the German race something of idealism and mysticism.

The above was written some years ago. Since then the conclusion of the great war has brought race questions more and more into the foreground.

It has become daily more evident that the habits and the mental and moral characteristics that have been so largely attributed to race are to a great extent the result of education, training, environment and the circumstances that have attended the development of each race.

Germany, France and Great Britain contain in varying proportion nearly identical race mixtures, only the Slavic being lacking in Great Britain and France. The difference of their mental and moral characters is clearly due to the different circumstances under which they have developed and to the education of the people. The savagery of the Germans is clearly the result of education given them for the purpose of war.

It follows from the above that all these mental and moral characteristics and habits may be changed by changing their education and environment.

But the physical characteristics seem to be immutable, as the craniometric results can show, and different races have been produced only by varying mixtures of existing race.

Race distinctions and race groupings now occupy a prominence they never occupied before, but in most cases the basis of these race classifications is absolutely unscientific.

The feeling of race oneness is often based on utterly accidental and mutable characteristics. People feel themselves to be of one race because they dress alike, because they have the same habits, speak the same language and occupy the same country. Having these characteristics alike, they often imagine that their origin is the same, though they may be of entirely different races. In most cases language similarity has played the leading part, and in each case so-called patriotic propaganda has intensified the result. It is idle to tell the Slav in the Peloponnese that he is not a Greek. It is useless to tell the Slav of East Prussia or the Kelt of Bavaria that he is not a German. The Basque is as much a Frenchman as the Scandinavian Norman.

And it is this feeling of race oneness that must count for the future maps of Europe will be based. Most of the race divisions of Eastern Europe have a real basis in common origin of the people of each group, but whether this be true or not the sentiment of race oneness must necessarily govern.

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## EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM No. 1

### Origin of the People of France

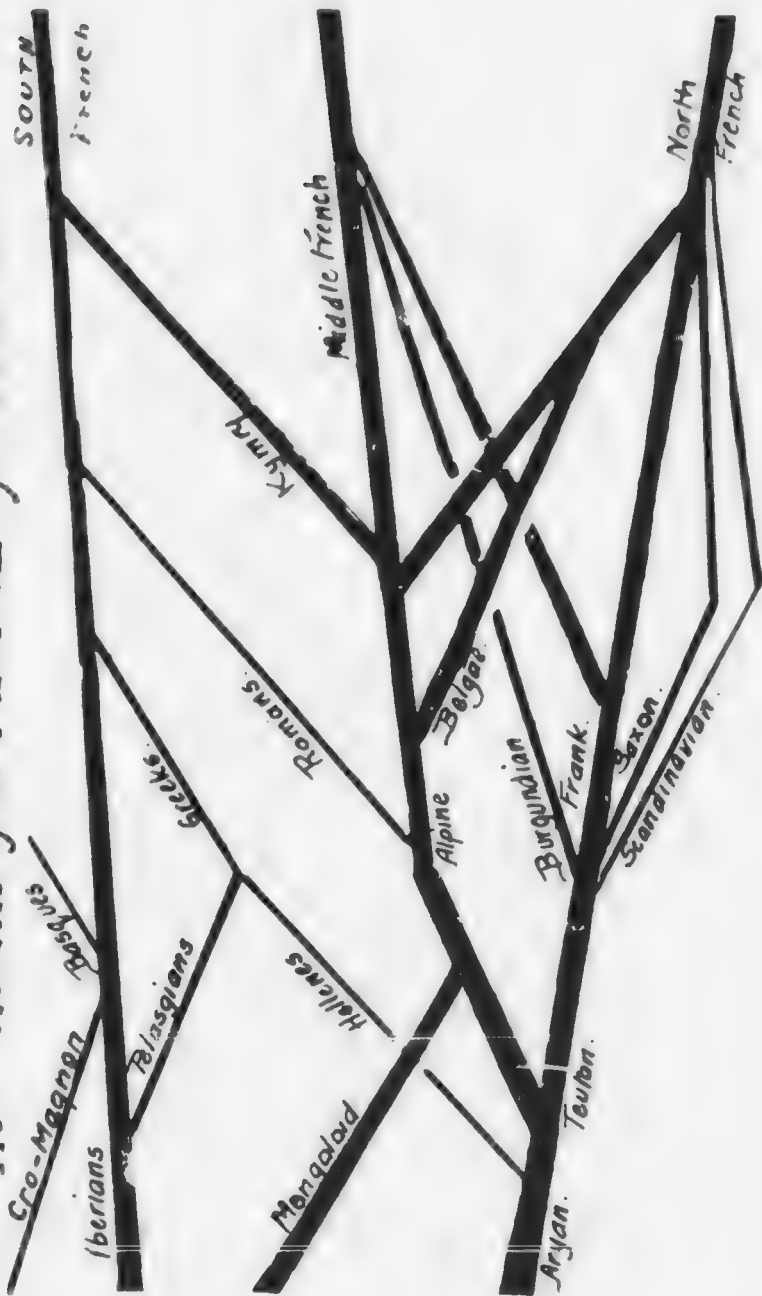
**CRO-MAGNON Race.** The first to arrive in Europe of any race now living there. Used rough stone implements. They were the Artists of the caves. A race with long heads and short faces. Heavy, thick-set figures. Came probably from Africa. Supposed to be an element of the population of South West France and North West Spain.

**IBERIAN or MEDITERRANEAN Race or NEOLITHIC Race.** Men of the New Stone Age. Came from Africa, bringing polished stone implements. Builders of the great stone monuments in the West of Europe. People of slender, square, bony figures, long thin noses, long heads. Faces long, broader at the top, suggesting a triangular shape. Dark complexion and hair, constituting the greatest element of the population of the country around the Mediterranean.

**BASQUES,** pure type of above, isolated in the Pyrenees—see picture of French and Spanish Basques.

**GREEKS.** A small element of the population in the South of France, notably at Arles, composed of mixture of Pelasgian, that is Mediterranean, stock and Hellenes, an Aryan race.

# — No 1. ORIGIN of the PEOPLE of FRANCE. —



ALPINE Races entered France from East in many different waves. First arrival Alpine race or Kelts. Contained a strong Mongolian element that they acquired in Western Asia. They came in two waves. First wave, the Belgae, same race as the Gaels or Highlanders in Scotland. A tall, squarely built people with a peculiarly rugged type of countenance. Green complexion. Cephalic index.

Second wave, the KYMRY, with strong Mongolian tainture. Short, round figures; thick, fleshy, broad shoulders and neck. Spherical heads. Faces often flat with noses low at bridge. Dark complexion inclined to yellow. Dark hair.

This race constitutes the bulk of the population of France and of the South of Germany, and much of the population of Switzerland and the North of Italy.

ROMANS probably constitute an element of the population of the South of France. In physical type and origin they are practically the same as the Kelts of the Kymric branch.

TEUTONS GERMANIC or NORDIC Race. Arrived in Europe probably after the Kelts. They seem to have generally come by a more Northern route. They entered by the flat country and generally seized and occupied the flat countries while the Kymry seem to have entered by the Mountain country and still occupy mountainous countries.

The Teutons are fair, tall, with long heads and square, bony figures; prominent, aquiline noses.

Faces pentagonal in shape; that is, cheek bones and forehead same width. Straight lines from cheek bones to prominent chin. See portrait of pure type—a Dutch fisherman.

Many waves of Teutons entered and crossed France without leaving any certain definite trace. The Goths and Vandals, etc., leave little but their castles (such as Carcassonne) to show for their occupation of the South of France.

The BURGUNDIANS constitute an important element in the east of France and have left their name to part of it.

The FRANKS conquered all France and probably constitute an element of the population all through the country, but especially in the north.

SAXONS came as invaders from the north and are represented as an element in the population of Brittany.

The SCANDINAVIANS came as invaders by sea and constitute an important element in the population of Normandy.

## EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM No. 2

### Origin of People of Great Britain

**IBERIAN-MEDITERRANEAN-NEOLITHIC** Race were the first arrivals (see origin of people of France). They were probably the Picts of Scotland, the Firbolgs of Ireland, the builders of Stonehenge and the great Megalithic Monuments.

They constitute an important element of the population of Cornwall, South Wales and parts of Scotland, especially in old Galloway, where the Picts are supposed to have been driven.

**ARYAN.** The first Aryan settlers were the **ALPINE KELTIC** Race, that contains a strong Mongoloid element (see origin of people of France). The first arrival seems to have been the tall, rugged Gael, the Belgae of Gaul. They introduced bronze. They still constitute a very important element of the population of North and Central England and North Wales. They are the big, rugged Highlanders and Islanders of Scotland, and a large part of the population of Ireland. In all of these places they are, however, mixed with a very similar race, the Scandinavians of Teutonic origin.

**KYMRY-WELSH**, the short, round Kelt (see France), are practically pure in Wales and constitute a strong element of the population of England of the North and Middle Counties. They are the short, dark element of the population.

**TEUTONS** came in a number of waves.

**ANGLES** the dominant population of the Scotch Lowlands and North England.

**JUTES** the people of Kent.

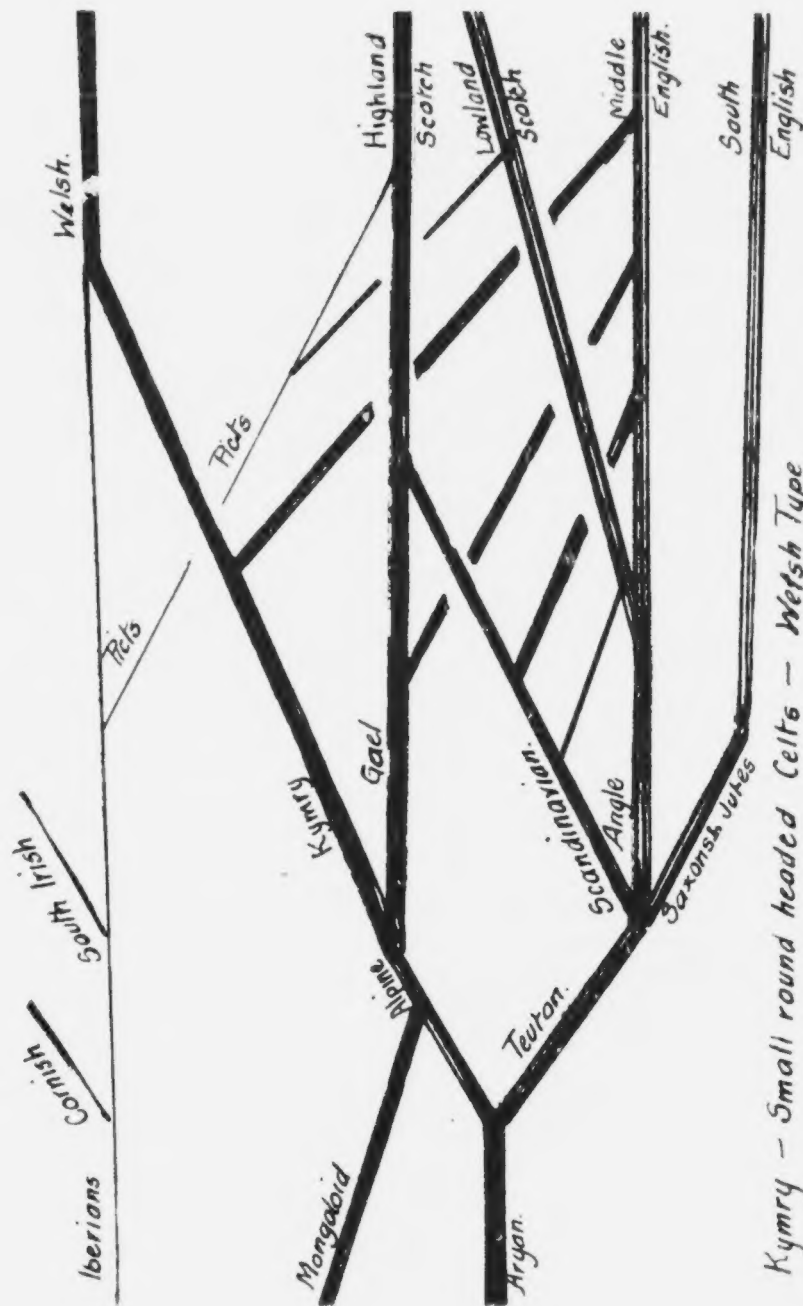
**SAXONS** the people of the South of England in Alfred's old kingdom of Wessex, where they constitute one of the purest Teutonic populations in existence.

**SCANDINAVIANS** conquered and settled a great part of England north of the Thames and are a great part of the population there still, as well as all around the Coast of the British Isles. They were always sea rovers and their settlements cover almost the whole coast line of Great Britain.

The **ROMANS** seem to have left very little trace of their occupation among the people of England. There may be traces of Roman elements in the population of some cities, but as their physical type was identical with that of the Kymry, it would be impossible to estimate the proportion of such element if there is any.

**NORMANS** were a Scandinavian Keltic mixture, probably identical in type with the people of Middle England. They were spread all over England and the Scotch Lowlands, but as they were of practically the same average type as the people already there it is impossible to estimate their influence on the race type.

# —No. 2- ORIGIN of the PEOPLE of GREAT BRITAIN—



Kymry - Small round headed Celts - Welsh Type  
 Gael - Tall rugged Celts - Scotch Highland Type.



